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GREECE ASKS FOR JUSTICE

(From "The Atlantis" a National Daily Greek Newspaper.)

To those who have read these articles in succession, it will be needless to recapitulate the indictment against Bulgaria. But we will briefly sum up the nature of the evidence as follows:

1. Corroboration of the accusations of Greece against Bulgaria by eye witnesses of the atrocities. Those who endorse the assertions of Bulgaria admit that they were not in or near the seat of war.

2. Those who exposed the Bulgarian atrocities were present either at the time, or immediately after the acts which called forth their protests. They were personal witnesses who saw the smoking ruins of the pillaged towns and the thousands upon thousands of mutilated corpses. It was not until peace had been declared that any charges were preferred against the Greek army.

3. Bulgaria uttered no denunciation of the Greeks until after peace was declared. Greece, it will be remembered, called the attention of the whole world to the Bulgarian atrocities at the very outset of the war, and invited the foreign correspondents to come at once to the front and witness the horrors perpetrated by her barbarous enemy.

4. Bulgaria offers an excuse for her singular silence concerning the atrocities at the time when she now claims they were committed. According to her present statement, she was cut off from all communication with the outer world during the war, and consequently was unable to register her protests against Greece. This is obviously a lie, for it is the incontestable fact that during the whole war, Mr. Bourchier, the official Press Bureau, and the notorious Lieutenant Wagner, of the Vienna (Reichspost), were exceeding busy sending out war news, though they managed to color it to suit their desires, and to minimize the facts of rout and defeat. There was nothing whatever to prevent Bulgaria from protesting or for calling for disinterested witnesses to any "Greek atrocity," had any Greek atrocity occurred.

5. The foreign eye-witnesses who described the Bulgarian horrors, committed during the second war, number more than thirty with the Greek army and over twenty with the Serbian troops. Bulgaria's indictment, brought after the close of the war, was signed by two journalists who never left Sofia. Among those who formally denounced the Bulgarian atrocities were two foreign Consuls, two Vice Consuls, nine war correspondents, representing almost every nation of Europe; a French diplomat, an officer of the British Royal Navy, the heads of five foreign missions and many residents and travelers of all nationalities, including Americans.

6. Bulgaria's savage bloodthirstiness was demonstrated and authenticated before the outbreak of the war with Greece. Of the 75 foreign correspondents attached to the various armies embroiled in the war with Turkey 71 united in accusing the Bulgarians of wholesale slaughter of Mohammedan non-combatants and the torture and massacre of Turkish prisoners of war. These charges were officially confirmed in the House of Commons by the British Minister of Foreign Affairs, Sir Edward Grey, on the strength of the evidence submitted to him through consular channels. Nowhere is there mention of the slightest stain upon the honor of the Greek army. The journalistic supporters of Bulgaria, the only four who did not bring charges against her, were Lieutenant Wagner, Bourchier, Wallis, and Marsh.

7. Tens of thousands of Greeks, Turks, Jews and even Bulgarians fled from the districts where the Bulgarian army was operating, seeking refuge from their depredations, while not a single refugee during the second war sought Bulgarian protection. They knew better than to trust such friends.

8. The ruins of Serres, Doxato and Nigrita and dozens of other Greek villages, burned and looted by the Bulgarians, are still standing—a ghastly monument to Bulgarian vandalism and undeniable proof of her guilt.

9. On learning that their districts had been allotted to Bulgaria by the treaty of peace, the inhabitants of Melisso and Strumitza burned their towns behind them and sought Greek territory. They were not only the Greeks of the province, for 8,000 Bulgarians emigrated with them. Greek, Turk, Jew and Bulgarian, they all knew the terrors of Bulgarian occupation and fled from it as from the plague.

10. The Greeks are Caucasians, they belong, de facto, to the European group of nations. They have behind them a glorious past and before them an ideal of nobility and honor. The Bulgarians are Mongolian Tartars, uncivilized at heart and as grossly ignorant as their ancestors, the predatory nomads, and inclined by nature to atrocious and barbarous acts.

We will now consider the so-called evidence offered by Bulgaria in proof of her allegations against the Greeks, and contained in a number of pamphlets, which have been sent broadcast over the whole world by the Royal

Printing Office at Sofia.

First in order of importance is a collection of letters purported to have been written by Greek soldiers to their families at home, describing the hideous toll of revenge they had exacted from the Bulgarians who fell into their hands. The letter bag of the Nineteenth Regiment, Seventh Division, was supposed to have been captured by the Bulgarians.

The facts are these: Bulgaria found herself, at the close of the war, overwhelmed with dishonor and confronted by a mountain of proof of her inhuman savagery. In the last and fury of slaughter she had forgotten what the results might be and must find a way out of a difficult and embarrassing position. To distract public attention from her crimes, and by a campaign of libel to confuse the public mind was her crafty solution of the difficulty. It was an easy method, a method entirely in keeping with Bulgarian duplicity. It was also a well tried plan with which she had the advantage of being thoroughly familiar. She had used it on several occasions, notably during the years from 1900 to 1903, when Bulgaria terrorized the Greek inhabitants of Macedonia by means of bands of Comitatdjis, organized and equipped by Bulgarian authority. Macedonia was held by Turkey, but these raids were invariably directed against the Greeks, thousands of whom were killed. Bulgarian reports styled this terrorization "revolution," and when at last the exasperated peasants arose and offered armed resistance, driving out the marauders, Bulgaria cried aloud that she was persecuted. With the assistance of Mr. Bourchier and Mr. Brinsford, author of "Macedonia and Its Races," and one of the founders of the Balkan Committee of London, Professor Milukoff and a number of other professional defenders of Bulgaria, she managed to place a great number of the English speaking peoples under the impression that the Bulgarians had been wronged by the Greeks, who were busy decimating the innocent inhabitants of Macedonia, all of whom, from merchant to farmer, were "purest Bulgarian!" "Macedonia," they cried, "had two tyrants, the Turks and the Greeks!"

Again we see the same tactical move, Bulgaria treacherously attacked the Greek and Serbian armies at Geygeli, Pangalon and Istip, and being defeated and her treachery exposed she promptly accused Greece and Serbia of attacking IBER, "waging war against their faithful ally and precipitating a fratricidal struggle" by treacherously attacking their comrades in arms.

Bulgarian policy has always been one of craft and deceit and she did not hesitate to use her favorite weapons to defend herself. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Genadieff, and Mr. Bourchier spent a night in the office of the former, and the "letters from Greek soldiers" were the result of that collaboration. To Mr. Bourchier must be given the credit of the idea, the execution of which was the work of Mr. Genadieff. The task was easy for the Minister, he being a renegade Greek, born in Macedonia, and educated at the University of Athens, where he matriculated under the name of Genadios. The characteristic termination of "eff" he assumed when, being offered a Government position, he decided to throw in his lot with the Bulgarians. He is a mercenary, belonging to no country and gypsy-like, offering his services and allegiance to the highest bidder. The letters once written Mr. Bourchier went directly from the Foreign Office to the palace, where for two hours he remained closeted with the king. The royal audience over Mr. Bourchier, accompanied by two American missionaries, took the Oriental Express to Paris, in order to begin the agitation for the revision of the Treaty of Bucharest.

It may seem strange to the American public that an English journalist should so demean himself, but the fact is that Mr. Bourchier's residence of 25 years in Bulgaria has made him almost one of them, and he had received great favors at the hands of the Bulgarian Government, notably a vast estate—the confiscated lands of the monastery situated among the mountains of the southwestern frontier of Bulgaria—from which he derived ample revenues. When in 1888 he was sent as correspondent to the Balkans, England was openly pro-Bulgarian, which indeed is the case today. Mr. Bourchier found it necessary to conform to the policy of England and to interpret the news with an eye to British advantage. The pro-Bulgarian jolley, at first a necessity of his almost diplomatic position, has become part and parcel of Mr. Bourchier's personality, and a "Great Bulgaria" has become his dream and aim. To that end he will underwrite any statement however untrue, and seek to justify any act, however criminal. In 1906 the Bulgarians burned the Greek seaport of Ahiolos, in Eastern Thessaly, and drove 50,000 Greeks from their homes. The Greek population of Eastern Roumelia at the time when this former Turkish province was seized by Bulgaria, numbered about 350,000. At present only 30,000 Greeks remain. Mr. Natchevitz, then Minister from Bulgaria to Turkey, resigned his post in protest, declaring that he would

not debase himself by continuing to represent a country whose acts were a disgrace to humanity." Mr. Bourchier, however, found no difficulties with his conscience, nor did he hesitate to justify that which a Bulgarian diplomat had found inexcusable.

The crimes and atrocities committed by the Bulgarians in the Greco-Bulgarian War, were, however, so shocking and so completely attested that even the "Times," that official organ of British policy, did not dare to fly in the face of public opinion, and was forced to join its voice in the general chorus of indignation. Then it was that the "Times" presented a strange contradiction to its readers. While Mr. Bourchier's letters from Sofia were picturing the Bulgarians as spotless innocents, the editorials were denouncing them and declaring their defeat was a just punishment for their crimes.

When "the letters" were produced by the Bulgarians, the Greek Ambassador in Paris gave the press an official statement, declaring that the documents were forgeries and challenging the Bulgarian Government to request England and France to make public the exhaustive reports of their official investigators, Mr. Halgout and Captain Cardale, concerning the Bulgarian atrocities. Bulgaria could accept no such challenge.

Dr. Vamvakas, formerly Deputy from Macedonia for the Turkish Parliament, publicly pointed out the fact that all the letters, when subjected to careful analysis, proved to have been written by the same hand. Dr. Vamvakas further suggested that the plot to discredit by means of forged letters was borrowed by Abdul Hamid, who, when the outcry against his Armenian massacres became uncomfortably clamorous, caused a number of forged letters to be published in facsimile, purporting to have been written by Armenian plotters who boasted of their awful massacres of the Kurds!

We quote from the Paris "Temps":—"We must admit that the Bulgarians have a peculiar talent for forging documents with which to meet any situation that may arise. This time, through very excess of zeal, they have unmasked themselves. The Bulgarian pamphlets defaming Greece contain reproductions of fourteen letters, of which only four show any destination. Only that part of each letter which deals with 'atrocities' is reproduced. We would be very much interested to know what else the letters contained. The forger or forgers of the letters would be at once convicted were they to try to manufacture personal details which could easily be checked up and verified—so they wisely refrained from doing so. It is also to be noted that no mention of the date or place of the seizure of the mail bag is given. The Bulgarian government contents itself with a vague statement that 'the letters were found in the District Razlog.' Had such a seizure really occurred the Bulgarians would be the first to give a detailed account of the time, place and manner of such seizure, and, furthermore, the text of every letter would have been published in full."

On page 13 of the pamphlets, referred to by the "Temps," a letter is shown purported to have been written in Rodope, but bearing the stamp of Salonica. How did it get there, when it was presumably captured before it started on its journey, and should not have gone to Salonica anyway? The letters teem with inaccuracies, even the translations into other languages have been tampered with in order to give them the color most likely to suit the nation before whom the evidence was placed.

Ten letters with no envelopes and no addresses whatever! It is inconceivable that the Bulgarians should not reproduce the envelopes bearing the names of the addressees had they possessed anything of the sort. They simply did not possess anything of the sort. It is equally inconceivable that Greek soldiers confided their letters to the mail bags without envelope or address.

Another pamphlet contains photographs of four wounded men, one a boy. These, they assert, are non-combatant Bulgarians who were mutilated by the Greeks. Even were this true, the picture is ridiculous. Incidentally, the pictures were taken by official order long after peace was declared. The rest of the pamphlets are made up of assertions without proof of any kind, and pages of impassioned reiteration and wordy sophistries.

Hundreds of photographs of the burned cities of Macedonia are obtainable. Hundreds also of the piled victims of Bulgarian fury. The testimony of scores of disinterested foreigners of unquestioned veracity support in detail every protest of the Greek Government. The contentions of the Bulgarians become absurd in the face of the vast mass of evidence against them. It is not a matter of four wounded men or the assertions of two or three interested parties, it is the overwhelming accusation of the deaths of 200,000 human beings, men, women and little children, a gory holocaust and a ghastly sacrifice to the most inhuman, barbarous and treacherous nation on earth.

The Best Cough Medicine.

"I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy ever since I have been keeping house," says L. C. Hames, of Marbury, Ala. "I consider it one of the best remedies I ever used. My children have all taken it and it works like a charm. For colds and whooping cough it is excellent. For sale by all dealers."

CROSS HILL NEWS

Cross Hill, Feb. 14.—Another sad death occurred here Wednesday morning when Mrs. Bessie Smith, wife of Mr. John Smith, died at her home two miles out of town in the Longview section. She had been unwell for a year or more, but her condition became worse about the beginning of this year and gradually grew uncontrollable. However, she was perfectly conscious up to her death and bore her suffering with marked Christian fortitude, even pleasantly talking and laughing on Tuesday the day before her death. As death seized the mortal body the soul was still clinging with brightness to that eternal hope which had so evidently characterized her life. Triumphant is the death in the faith that makes a true life.

The remains were placed in the cemetery at Cross Hill Thursday afternoon. The funeral services were conducted by her pastor, Rev. J. A. Martin of the Baptist church in the presence of a large number of sorrowing relatives and friends.

Mrs. Smith was forty-two years of age. Before marriage she was Miss Bessie Culbertson. Besides her husband and nine children, she leaves a mother, three sisters and two brothers. The brothers are Rev. J. M. Culbertson of Lockhart, Union county and Mr. S. Y. Culbertson of Trough Shoals in the same county. The sisters, Mrs. Kanie Wells and Mrs. Olive Hill of the ME Olive section and Miss Kora Culbertson of this place.

Mr. Homer Hill and Miss Florence Goodwin, just over the line in Newberry county, were married a few days ago.

Another company of sportsmen, an even half dozen, took an outing this week to the lower part of the state on a fox and bird hunting tour. Messrs. J. Wade Hill, A. M. Hill, J. H. Rasor, H. H. Fuller, W. B. Fuller and R. S. Griffin made up the gleeful company.

Miss Lila Compton of Coronaca has been engaged to teach music in the Cross Hill high school and has already entered upon her work. Miss Compton is a splendid teacher, well equipped for her work, having studied and taught music in Coker College for some time. She has an interesting class here of about twenty boys and girls and the work is moving off even beyond expectations.

Mr. John B. Rasor of Greenville, was here this week.

Mrs. Etta Garrett of Atlanta, visited her brother, Mr. M. L. Nelson this week.

Cross Hill, Feb. 16.—We have already spoken of the good work done on the roads of this section by Supervisor H. B. Humbert and Commissioner J. B. Hitt. But the last work is so fine that it needs special mention. On the road leading to Harris Spring and Waterloo there have been some red, muddy places. For years travel has been difficult in winter. Two weeks ago these officers had 950 wagon loads of sand hauled to these bad places and now they are in splendid condition. Where once travel was a burden now it becomes a pleasure. Bad places on other roads have been put in the same good condition. Supervisor Humbert and Commissioner Hitt have been faithful to duty with an eye to permanent road building, and deserve much credit for the improvements made here.

Miss Blanche Martin of Greenwood, visited her sister, Mrs. L. F. McSwain Saturday and Sunday.

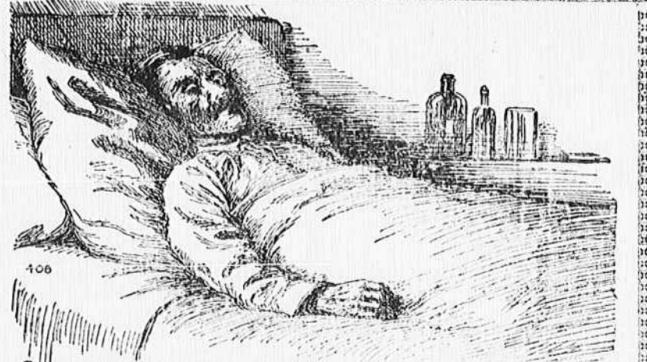
Mrs. Anna Wells has gone to Atlanta to live with her daughter, Miss Maude, who has been at work in that city some time.

DON'T GROW BALD.

Use Parisian Sage. If your hair is getting thin, losing its natural color, or has that matted, lifeless and scraggy appearance, the reason is evident—dandruff and failure to keep the hair roots properly nourished. Parisian Sage applied daily for a week and then occasionally is all that is needed. It removes dandruff with one application; almost immediately stops falling hair and itching head; invigorates the scalp and makes dull, stringy hair soft, abundant and radiant with life. Equally good for men, women or children—every one needs it.

A large bottle of this delightful hair tonic can be had from the Laurens Drug Co. for 50 cents. You will surely like Parisian Sage. There is no other "Just-as-good"—Try it now.

Watch for the serial story beginning next week "The Vallants of Virginia."



SUPPOSE YOU GOT SICK, WOULDN'T IT BE GRATIFYING TO HAVE MONEY IN THE BANK. YOUR MONEY IS YOUR BEST FRIEND—TAKE CARE OF IT. SOME DAY IT WILL TAKE CARE OF YOU. OUR BANK IS A SAFE PLACE

Why do ships carry life boats? To be on the SAFE SIDE should anything happen. Things do happen—sudden unlooked for things. Think of it—death, sickness or calamity! That's when you NEED a bank to go to and draw some of the money you should be putting there now, where it is safe for OLD AGE or ADVERSITY.

Make OUR bank YOUR bank. We pay interest in Savings Department

Enterprise Bank

N. B. DIAL, Pres. G. H. ROPER, Cashier



"PURE GOLD" IS PURE GOLD IN OUR STORE

WHEN YOU GO TO BUY JEWELRY, CAN YOU TRUST YOUR JUDGMENT? IF NOT, YOU MUST TRUST JUST ONE THING—THE "REPUTATION" OF THE ESTABLISHMENT YOU DEAL WITH. OUR "REFERENCES" TO THOSE WHO HAVE DEALT WITH US, ARE WHAT THEY HAVE BOUGHT; OUR REFERENCES TO THOSE WHO HAVE NOT DEALT WITH US ARE THOSE WHO HAVE BEEN OUR CUSTOMERS. JEWELRY MAY "LOOK" THE SAME AND YET NOT BE THE SAME.

FLEMING BROTHERS

Laurens, S. C.

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All grades of Guano on hand all the time at Warehouses at Clinton, Laurens and Ware Shoals. See these men at once. I am at Bank of Laurens every Saturday, rain or shine. Write or Phone me at Waterloo, S. C.

W. CARL WHARTON